TOPEKA STATE JOURNAL.

BY FRANK P. MAC LENNAN.

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FULL LEASED WIRE REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The State Journal is a member of the Associated Press and receives the full day telegraph report of that great news organization for exclusive afternoon publication in Topeka.

The news is received in the State Journal building over wires for this sole purpose.

The Russian situation appears to have developed a bunch of Patrick Henrys.

What shall we do with our governors is no longer a question in Tennessee. Bob Taylor has gone into vaudeville.

The railroad U. S. senator does not hesitate to stand by his masters, knowing that if his state turns him down there is always a good job awaiting him in the legal department of the road that claims him.

The president has abandoned hope of railroad legislation by the senate at the present session of congress. He expects to call an extra session next fall and try it again. There will be 30 new members then but will the railroads own any smaller number of them than they do now?

In the nine years from 1896 to 1904, inclusive, the Standard Oil company has disbursed $348,000,000 in dividends—a much greater amount than the Spanish-American war cost the United States, a sum exceeding the total assessed valuation of many cities of 200,000 inhabitants in the United States and Europe, an aggregate that, were it withdrawn suddenly from circulation, would precipitate a panic, not only in Wall street, but on the stock exchanges of all the great foreign capitals.

So long has the public been taught that the public school system of the country is little, if any, short of perfection that it is refreshing to find a man like Prof. Bright, with sufficient nerve to stand before an audience of teachers and point out some of its shortcomings. That there is too much arithmetic in the schools can hardly be successfully disputed. Most of the series of text books are arranged with a view to a course of from seven to nine years. Think of it! If presented to the pupil at a proper age probably all of the subject likely to be of practical value could be acquired in six months.

Under a law just enacted the governor of Wisconsin has the appointing of three $5,000 railroad commissioners; two of these must have some acquaintance with the railroad business, the third must be handy with figures—an accountant. The commissioners have the responsible duty of fixing passenger rates, freight rates, handling and storage rates; classifying freights; supervising and regulating train service, and generally bossing the common carriers in the interest of the public's rights and convenience. The complaints of the railroad companies—if they have any complaints coming to them—are to be made to the commissioners themselves, who are empowered, in the language of the statute, "to hear and determine."

The ...ue of flour exported from the United States to Cuba in 1904 was $3,659,655 against $2,068,083 in the preceding year, the quantity being in 1904, 639,755 barrels against 548,423 barrels in 1903. Cattle showed a remarkable increase in number and value, the value in 1904 being $2,591,629 against $1,393,295 in 1903, and the number, 169,158 in 1904 against 93,915 in 1903. Lumber also showed a marked increase, the figures of value being in 1904 $1,423,975 against $980,468 in 1903. Coal, both bituminous and anthracite, showed a gain over the preceding year, the value of bituminous coal sent from the United States to the island in 1904 being $1,379,253, and of anthracite, $106,386, while in the preceding year the value of the bituminous coal exports was $1,277,471 and of anthracite, $97,654.

It is pointed out, says the Cleveland Leader, that the Standard Oil company is not so much incensed at the Kansas legislature for insisting upon the erection by the state of a refinery with a capacity of one thousand barrels per day, as it is at the proposition to make pipe lines in the state common carriers and subject to the rules, regulations and taxations incident to such legal status. It is reported that independent oil producers are ready to build an independent pipe line, reaching from Cleveland, Oklahoma, the center of what is believed to be the greatest oil producing section in the world, to the sea coast of New Jersey, a distance of well-nigh 2,500 miles. If this should be completed and maintained it would be the first serious break in the monopoly held by the giant oil trust.

STATE VS. STANDARD OIL.

[From the Minneapolis Tribune.]

We remember no legislative attempt to deal with monopoly so interesting as that undertaken by the state of Kansas. It is interesting because the state has put itself in precisely the position of an independent competitor of the Standard Oil company, and the Standard Oil company is dealing with the state precisely as it has dealt successfully with private competition for a quarter of a century.

The question to be decided is whether public assertion of independence in refining crude oil and distributing the product to consumers can succeed where private competition has the advantage of political power; it has the advantage of inferior economy in industry. We sincerely trust, for academic as well as practical reasons, that the Kansas experiment will be pushed far enough to decide whether on the whole the power of the state is superior or inferior to that of private enterprise in competition with monopoly. This demonstration, if thoroughly made, will have great influence on the development of the public industry idea.

When mineral oil was discovered in Kansas the Standard company did everything in its power to encourage development of the industry. When the industry was fully developed and capital locked up in it, the Standard company proceeded to take all the profit by cutting the price of crude oil. This is exactly the way it proceeded with the crude oil industry in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The state resolved to set up an oil refinery in the penitentiary to compete with Standard Oil and furnish a fair market for the product of the wells. The Standard Oil company is dealing with this exactly as it dealt with private independent refineries. Already it has withdrawn from business in Kansas and much of the oil product must go to waste till the state refinery can be gotten ready for operation.

Then beyond doubt the Standard will deal with the state refinery as it dealt with private competition. It will sell oil at a loss wherever the product of the state refinery seeks a market until it has worn out this public, as it has succeeded heretofore in crushing all private competition. Then it may enter the Kansas market again to buy crude oil above its refining value and make the state refinery do business at a loss until it tires of the struggle.

These are familiar tricks by which the Standard Oil company has built up a business that pays 60 per cent a year on $100,000,000 capital. They have been entirely successful against private competition. It remains to be seen if public competition can withstand them. Minnesota and other states are making binder twine in penitentiaries in defiance of the cordage trust, but Standard Oil is another matter.

The trust has enormous advantages in its control of refineries, pipe lines and railroads. The state refinery can take care of only one-fourth of the Kansas product, even when finished. If this should have to be sold at a loss after letting the other three-fourths go to waste, the state will need a great deal of nerve to keep up the fight.

JAYHAWKER JOTS.

Greenleaf is a dry town for the first time in years.

One of the curios of Mankato is a catfish with four legs and toes on every foot.

A Garden City man fell from a load of fodder and was almost killed by the shock.

Like Editor William Allen White the Standard Oil company says, too, "Kansas is oil right."

Hill City has a machine that makes artificial stone. Most products of Hill City are the genuine article.

Esbon people were satisfied with that coal they got lately, 10 oz. to the pound and were glad it was no worse.

Washington has a new barber shop and a glove factory. That should mean shining faces and glossy hands.

The revival at Stockton is so strong that the marshal has resigned. He seems unable to satisfy both classes.

Washington has a new glove factory and an extra barber shop. That's easy. No trouble to have your hands or your face cleaned.

It is not a certainty yet that the peach crop is killed but the nearest merchant says the dried ones sell for 15 cents a pound.

A Syracuse railroad man received 23 valentines and just to make it even two dozen sent his chum after one to the nearest grocer.

At McCracken every two rabbits brought in by the farmer gave him a five cent box of matches or a nickel sack of tobacco.

The editor of the St. Francis Herald thinks penny valentines should be "turned down" by the legislature the same as cigarettes.

A farmer lost a $40 cow the past week and wondered how it happened. With the mercury near to 20 below in the unprotected fields of Leona it's easy to guess why it happened.

The kind of a farmer that will sooner or later wear wings lives near Burr Oak. He says for all the boys to come out and have dinner with him and spend the day hunting rabbits every day and Sunday, too.

HAS THIS BEEN OVERLOOKED?

To the Editor of the State Journal.

The railroad bills now before the legislature are all lacking in two very important details which have been used with great success elsewhere. If there is any amending to be done I hereby exercise the right vested in me as a citizen of Kansas and respectfully suggest that these provisions be inserted. The first provides a remedy and punishment for rebates of which the large shippers so much complain. The second gives the small shippers protection against petty overcharges and the discriminations against which they have been powerless.

1. If any company shall make to one shipper a lesser rate than that authorized by the board of railroad commissioners, it shall make the same lesser rate to all persons for like and contemporaneous service in the transportation of like kinds of traffic under substantially similar circumstances and conditions.

2. All sums paid to any railroad company or representative thereof for freight charges in excess of the rates authorized by the board of railroad commissioners may be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction by the party paying the same with a reasonable attorney's fee, and if the overcharge is found to be intentional, with exemplary damages. E. C. LITTLE.

Abilene, Kas., Feb. 21, 1905.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

[From the New York Press.]

The harder a person tries to tell the truth the easier a little lie looks that would settle it.

A man can't be too careful not to imagine his wife will stand from him what others will.

No matter what happens to a girl you can make her feel better about it by telling her it will not spoil her beauty.

When a good many women play with fire and burn their fingers they seem to think the way to soothe the pain is to burn their whole arm off.

THE FREIGHT RATES.

As a factor toward securing reasonable freight rates, the Topeka Commercial club has taken itself out of the lists. This association for many years has labored on all occasions to correct unjust, and sometimes extortionate rates made against this city by the railroads.

Just now when the house has passed by unanimous vote a bill similar, though less forcible, than other states around us use in securing reasonable rates, the Topeka Commercial club has stopped pushing.

Topeka regards the railroads with such favor that she will submit to gross imposition, even when a remedy appears to be almost at hand. The pleasing personalities and the persuasive pleasantries of many of our railroad people have swung the commercial interests of this city, as represented by the club, away from any efforts to control freight rates.

The club has restored harmony, but high rates still remain.

Topeka is today charged $1.12 per ton for freight on steam coal from southeastern Kansas when the railroads are today hauling the same coal into Kansas City, a few miles further away, for 55 cents per ton. A mild word for this kind of a railroad rate is extortion. How are we going to build up factories in Topeka under such discrimination?

For years the freight rate on this coal to Topeka has been $1.25 per ton. Last summer we were granted a reduction to $1.12. At that time Kansas City was paying eighty cents. After our reduction was given us we were still paying into Topeka 32 cents more than Kansas City. Kansas City has since been given a reduction of 25 cents per ton so we are now paying 57 cents more than Kansas City, or twice as much freight on our own coal as Kansas City, Mo., pays the same railroad company for hauling coal further than we ask to have it hauled!

The railroads will haul Osage county coal to Topeka for 60 cents per ton, and they will haul it on to Kansas City for five cents more per ton. If the coal is coming the other way, they haul it to Kansas City for 55 cents and they haul it on to Topeka for 57 cetns!

Topeka is paying for its freight into Topeka from two to three times the rate that is charged just before it reaches Kansas City, Mo. When Arkansas City, Kansas, wishes to ship a carload of wheat to Galveston it pays two or more times the rate that the shipper pays from Kansas City to Galveston, with the wheat going right through Arkansas City.

When wheat is shipped from central Kansas to the Missouri river the rate charged is about 15 cents per hundred pounds. When the same wheat is shipped from the Missouri river to Chicago the rate runs from six to nine cents, and some times lower, although the distance is twice as great from central Kansas to the Missouri river.

These are a few of the points that have aroused the people of Kansas over the railroad freight situation. They are not personal matters. Expressions of this kind do not mean antagonism to the roads except for their unjust and unreasonable charges. These are the sorts of things that have compelled the public to ask for the passage of the Garver railroad bill.

The people of Topeka don't wish to harm the Santa Fe, or any other road, they simply want justice and reasonable rates and those in favor of the house railroad bill are simply, in a milder manner, asking Kansas to step in and do what other states have done under more severe laws.

GLOBE SIGHTS.

[From the Atchison Globe.]

Forgiveness is a very poor foundation for friendship.

Some men are always thinking of what they are going to eat.

How long has it been since you heard a boy compliment his father?

It is surprising how near crazy some people can be, and keep out of the asylum.

Considering that John Wesley was a preacher, a good many boys are named Wes.

We occasionally see children riding in baby carriages that are old enough to take a job.

An Atchison man has such red hair that every stranger wants to throw a fire extinguisher at him.

When a man lets a woman impose on him, he thinks to himself: "What a perfect gentleman I am!"

"If ever you catch me wearing billy goat whiskers, this is your authority to chase me."—Parson Twine.

Atchison women are not so slow: an Atchison woman mislaid her sealskin last winter, and has not found it yet.

When we become ninety years old, we hope it will not be said of us that "we waltzed merrily on our birthday."

An Atchison man has no other claim or distinction beyond the fact that he once knew Tully Scott. Who is Tully Scott?

They say all men are equal; still, there never was a train conductor who was not superior to the Pullman conductor.*

"I don't mind working steadily," said an Atchison man today, "but I hate to be referred to as a good old wagon."

When a merchant gives an article to be raffled at a church fair, it isn't always the latest and freshest thing in his store.

A man has a right to be a fool about five or six things; but if he is a fool about everything, people have a right to criticise him.

When an out of town girl marries an Atchison young man, how the Atchison girls stare at her when she comes back from her wedding tour!

People will promptly believe invented stories about honest men; but how slow they are to believe truthful stories on a thief! Ever notice it?

QUAKER REFLECTIONS.

[From the Philadelphia Record.]

A profit is not without honor, even in its own country.

In a picture gallery even the best must go at the wall.

It is easier to dodge a taxidermist than a tax assessor.

Some men are never home long enough to get homesick.

Happy is the bride the sun shines on, but a sunburst is better.

Wigg—"The Newriches say hay fever is hereditary in their family." Wagg—"I shouldn't be surprised. You know the old man used to keep a feed store."

Bobtail flushes have driven lots of men into financial straits.

Ennui is the complaint of those who have nothing to complain of.

A bank cashier has no business studying maps and time tables.

Many a fellow has made his mark by making a mark of some other fellow.

Gotrox—"Yes, sir; I am a self-made man." Wigwag—"Is that a boast or a confession?"

The automobile is probably called a devil because it always finds some work for idle hands to do.

Sillicus—"Why do they call this place a reformatory?" Cynicus—"Because once upon a time they sent a boy there and he reformed."

I fairly doted on her, yet
I knew our love was quite remote,
For when her maiden aunt I met
She acted as an antidote.

TRY IT ON TOPEKA.

Another Bunco Game on Theatre Goers Is Attempted.

A new "graft" has been discovered in the theatrical business and during the season just drawing to a close it has been worked with frequency.

The "graft" is nothing more or less than misrepresentation in regard to booking two shows at the same theatre for the same day.

The "graft" works with smoothness in cities where the public has not been educated to its cunning. It is worked by organizing a theatrical company and drilling the players in two or more plays. Usually very cheap productions are selected. Productions such as are used by week stand repertoire companies.

The tour is booked, and the company hires two advance men. These advance men travel together and reach every city included in the itinerary booked by the company at the same time. But the public knows nothing of this.

One of the advance men represents himself as the representative of one of the plays put on by the company and the other man pretends to be the representative of the other play. The arrangement is understood by the managers of the theaters in the various towns, but the public is not let in on the inside in regard to the real facts.

When the two advance men reach each particular town they call in the reporters for the newspapers, and give an exhibition quarrel in which the manager of the theater becomes involved. The quarrel will last hours if necessary to impress the reporters with the seriousness of the situation.

Each of the advance men claim that his show will be given on the date set regardless of anyone else. The other man claims that he was booked to play that theater the same date and he refuses to surrender his rights in the matter. They tell the newspaper reporters how the trouble arose at the booking agency, and the two men threaten each other with injunctions, and violence, and anything else that might prove effective looking in print.

The "story" looks good to the reporters who do not know they are being worked, and they rush back to the office, write a big story about the complication. The story usually gets big headlines and top of the column position.

The next issue of the paper will unusually contain a story explaining how the matter was compromised by an agreement made between the advance managers that both shows will be given, one right after the other; that both shows may be seen for the price of a single admission and that the price charged will be the regular schedule of prices of the best of the two shows.

The theatergoing public is deceived into believing that they will get a bargain inasmuch as they will get to see two companies for the price of one.

As a matter of fact they learn later to their sorrow and chagrin that both shows are played by a single company and that neither show is of any particular merit, and that they have paid an extraordinary high price for the quality of show delivered.

There are cases, however, where real mistakes are made in booking shows and where it actually occurs that two companies are actually booked to the same town on the same date. Such instances are rare. The scheme furnishes an opportunity, however, for a clever plan to deceive the public, and in watching the papers from all parts of the country the past season it has been learned that the scheme is being worked by a good many companies.

It isn't often that a company will try to work that game in a town as large as Topeka. When a company is booked into a town where it is not believed the people will swallow the "mistake in booking" yarn or where for any reason it is not believed the "graft" will work, all that is necessary is to simply put up the billboard paper for but one of the shows of the two which the company plays.

TAX BILL GOES OVER.

Will Be Taken Up in House on Thursday.

When the assessment and taxation bills came up in the house at 2:30 this afternoon, it was decided to postpone their consideration until Thursday at 2 o'clock, when the bill passed by the senate Monday will be printed with the senate amendments.

The negotiable instrument bill which has passed the senate was made a special order in the house for Thursday evening at 7:30.

Mr. Brady asked that three of Senator Getty's bills now on second reading be advanced to third reading. "Courtesy to the senate," said Mr. Brady. "Regular order!" shouted the members, and they voted Brady's motion down.

Lander's bill providing for the transportation of militia at the rate of a cent a mile was passed this afternoon by a vote of 82 to 1.

For Repaving.

The house today, without opposition, passed the bill introduced by Mr. Bird, permitting the mayor and council to order streets repaved regardless of petition, or protest, where the street is deemed beyond repair, the expense to be borne by abutting property as the original pavement.

Exceeded Its Powers.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The interior department has decided that the act of the Oklahoma legislature extending the stock quarantine act of the territory so as to include the Osage Indian reservation was in excess of the powers conferred by congress and was inoperative within the Osage reservation. The department will open bids Thursday for grazing land leases on the Osage reservation.

It Is Self-Defense.

The coroner's jury which held an inquest this afternoon over the body of Charles Ewing, who was killed on Monday night by Lena Mallory at Eleventh and Washington streets, reached a verdict that the murder was committed in self-defense.

BIG ONES COMING.

Real Appropriation Bills Will Be Introduced Thursday.

It is expected that the big appropriation bills, carrying the grants to all the state institutions, will be introduced in the house and senate on Thursday.

This evening, the ways and means committee of the house and the ways and means committee of the senate will hold a joint meeting for the purpose of going over the bills for the last time, and getting them in shape for introduction.

The work of investigating the needs of the institutions has been divided between the two committees. The house committee took all the charitable and penal institutions, and the senate committee took all the educational institutions.

The senate committee, it is stated, is inclined to be more liberal than is the house committee. The house committee has so far not voted on the amount of the appropriations for new buildings, but has been putting in most of its time on maintenance expenses. The house committee is pruning down the bill wherever it can find a place at which the pruning process will not draw blood. The senate, on the other hand, is inclined to be generous, and give the institutions about what they ask.

It is stated that the senate committee has agreed to give the state university nearly all its asks. The university wants about $725,000.

J. W. Creech, of Dickinson, chairman of the house ways and means committee, said today:

"Our committee has ben working hard on these bills, and they will be ready for introduction within a few days. The appropriation bill for executive and judicial departments is now near the head of the calendar, and it will come up in its regular turn."

There is some possibility that the executive and judicial appropriation bill will be reached this afternoon, if the house does not spend too much time on the question of assessment and taxation, which is the special order for the afternoon. The executive and judicial appropriation bill carries the salaries of all the officials and employes about the state house, also the salaries of the judges of the district courts and the court stenographers. It is a very important bill, and has been recommended subject to amendment and debate.

The appropriation bills for the state institutions, which are expected to come in Wednesday or Thursday, carry a great deal more money than the executive and judicial bill. The following are the amounts for which the institutions have asked:

	1906.	1907.
Atchison Orphans' Home—		
Maintenance	$ 35,800	$ 35,800
Improvements	25,000	.....
Fort Hays Normal—		
Maintenance	12,100	15,000
Improvements	15,000	.....
State University, Lawrence—		
Maintenance	216,900	216,900
Improvements	151,800	150,000
Agricultural College, Manhattan—		
Maintenance	72,800	73,780
Improvements	133,500	130,000
Experimental Station, Ft. Hays—		
Maintenance	6,000	6,000
Improvements	12,000	11,300
Dodge City Soldiers' Home—		
Maintenance	69,020	73,520
Improvements	15,250	14,600
Mother Bickerdyke Home, Ellsworth—		
Maintenance	10,200	10,200
Improvements	3,900	2,900
Hutchinson Reformatory—		
Maintenance	78,550	79,800
Improvements	99,000	.....
Quindaro University—		
Maintenance	10,200	11,200
Improvements	27,000	2,000
State Penitentiary, Lansing—		
Maintenance	196,520	196,520
Improvements	11,500	.....
Blind School, Kansas City, Kan.—		
Maintenance	24,875	26,111
Improvements	6,000	2,500
Reform School, Topeka—		
Maintenance	55,000	55,000
Improvements	35,000	15,000
Deaf and Dumb School, Olathe—		
Maintenance	60,000	50,000
Improvements	23,500	.....
Beloit School for Girls—		
Maintenance	42,500	42,500
Improvements	54,200	15,000
Topeka Insane Asylum—		
Maintenance	151,306	155,290
Improvements	63,000	.....
Osawatomie Asylum—		
Maintenance	191,644	191,644
Improvements	45,000	.....
Winfield Imbecile Asylum—		
Maintenance	72,990	72,990
Improvements	61,500	.....
Parsons Insane Asylum—		
Maintenance	80,044	80,044
Improvements	72,200	.....
Emporia Normal School —		
Maintenance	60,000	62,000
Improvements	72,000	75,000
Pittsburg Manual Training School—		
Maintenance	17,500	17,500
Improvements	85,000	.....
Forestry Station, Dodge City—		
Maintenance	3,480	3,480

BRIGHAM'S LETTER FROM INDIA.

Bereaved Mother Writes About Son Who Died in Topeka.

A great many people of this city remember the tragic death of Moung Mya, the Burmese juggler, who performed at the Kansas Midwinter exposition in 1903.

He was taken to a hospital, suffering with pneumonia. He escaped from his ward one night while the nurse was absent and clad only in a night robe he got outdoors and wandered around in the bitterly cold weather for several hours before discovered. His death followed a day later.

Secretary R. S. Brigham of the Midwinter exposition collected all of Moung Mya's personal property and sent it to his mother at Rangoon, Burmah. Moung Mya was buried in Topeka cemetery, and Mr. Brigham erected a marble monument over his grave.

The juggler's mother has written to Mr. Brigham several times. The other day the Midwinter fair secretary received another letter from her, in which she reiterates her thanks. It was evidently written by what are known as "native letter writers."

It follows:

Rangoon, December 12, '04.

Mr. R. S. Brigham.

Dear Sir: Your letter dated October 2, to hand. Many thanks for the details given therein. My thanks are also due for the trouble and interest taken by you and others on behalf of my departed son during his illness and on the occasion of his death.

I may here ask you not to forget the beloved mother of your departed friend and would deem it a great favor if you will kindly keep writing to me as my son did during his life time.

If Burma is not far away from America, I would have gladly placed myself before you, and expressed my gratitude personally, for the kindness and sympathy shown to me.

I may here add that if you require anything, such as curios of Burma, kindly let me know, and I will be too glad to send them, if such things as are required by you, can be obtained here.

Trusting, dear sir, that I may be favored with a reply, yours sincerely,

MAH HUIN YONE.

Care Mg Aung Thiu, Police Supply Office, Rangoon, Lower Burma.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

NO HOPE FOR THEM.

All the Entombed Alabama Miners Probably Are Dead.

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 21.—A telephone message from Bessmer, six miles fro mthe scene of the disaster at Virginia mines, where about 150 men have been entombed by an explosion, says that an unconfirmed report reached there early today that the rescuers had reached the interior of the mine and that sixty dead bodies had been found. Whether this rumor is true or not, it is known that practically all hope of finding any of the imprisoned men alive has been abandoned. The rescuers during the night encountered much after-damp and many of them had to be taken to the surface and revived, having been overcome by the fumes. This leads the rescuers to believe that the entombed men could not possibly have lived this long in their dark underground habitation. Hundreds of miners gathered at the Virginia during the night to help in the rescue work, but only a limited number could be employed. However, as soon as one shift was tired or overcome by after-damp, another was ready to take their places and continue the work. State Mine Inspector Gray was on the scene all night directing the work. The mine is some distance from the railroad an dis reached only by wagon road.

A dispatch from the mine at 10 o'clock says only one body has been recovered. The exact number of men who were in the mine is now placed at 116. The work of digging through to the entombed men is going on without cessation but all hope has practically been abandoned.

The last report from the mine is to the effect that three bodies have been recovered. All are blackened and disfigured and give evidence of a terrible struggle. Thousands of people were gathered about the mouth of the mine when the bodies were brought up and distressing scenes were witnessed. The rescuers are still at work and a late rumor says that no less than 50 bodies are in sight. No hope was held out of finding any of the entombed men alive.

ALLEN BILL REPORTED.

Adverse Action on Administration Measure—Up Thursday.

The senate committee on charitable institutions, to which was referred the board of control bill, passed by the house, reported on the bill this afternoon making the recommendation that the house bill be not passed. The committee report recommended that the present board of charities law be amended to provide that the board maintain an office in the state house.

The house bill passed by that body is the administration measure to abolish the present board of charities and inaugurate a board of control of three members which shall maintain an office in the state house. This bill would, and is expected to legislate Henry Allen, president of the board of charities, out of office.

At a meeting of the committee held last Friday, Senator Griffin, from the Jefferson-Douglas district, asked that Speaker Stubbs be invited to address the committee. Speaker Stubbs appeared before the committee and then requested that Governor Hoch be sent for. Both the governor and the speaker urged the committee to recommend for passage the house board of control bill.

The minority members of the committee reported that the house board of control bill be passed with a few amendments.

Senator Dolley moved that the minority report be substituted for the majority report and adopted and demanded a roll call.

As a substitute Senator Noftzger moved that both reports and both bills recommended be printed and made a special order for Thursday morning.

The minority report was signed only by Senator Griffin. Speaker Stubbs and Henry Allen were in the senate chamber when the skirmish over the board of control bill came up.

Senator Dolley accepted the amendment that the two bills be printed and made a special order for 10:30 a. m. Thursday.

Piso's Cure has cured coughs for many years. It is still on the market. 25c.

Infants', Children's, Boy's and Girl's shoes at 40c, 50c and 60c on the dollar at The Fitwell Shoe Co.'s Great Smoke, Water and Fire sale, 509 Kan. ave.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

IF uwanta fair satin skin apply Satin Skin Cream and Satin Skin Powder, 25c.

CONDEMNED BY TRUESDALE.

President of Lackawanna Airs His Views on Rate Bill.

New York, Feb. 21.—The proposed railroad rate legislation by congress was condemned by President Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, in an address at the annual meeting of the company which was held here today. This "extreme legislation," President Truesdale characterized as "socialistic and un-American," and declared if carried into effect practically would amount to confiscation of the railroad properties by the government.

DEATHS AND FUNERALS.

Word has been received in this city of the death of Miss Alice Stouple of Scranton, Kan., on Monday of last week. The interment was made Wednesday. Miss Stouple visited here frequently and had many friends in Topeka.

John Ault, aged 63 years, died at 2:30 o'clock this morning at 1221 West Sixth street. The funeral will take place at Blue Mound, Neb.

Mrs. Lida Wilkenson, wife of Louis Wilkenson, died on Monday afternoon at her home, 219 West Seventh street, of cancer of the stomach. She was 53 years of age and is survived by a husband and two sons. The funeral will be held from the residence on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at Topeka cemetery.

LOCAL MENTION.

A new case of smallpox has been reported to the office of the city physician from the family of George Matthews, who reside on Polk street, just south of the Continental creamery plant. The patient is Mrs. Matthews.

The portico at the Auditorium remains in its dirty state. Evidently no one has thought it worth while to secure a broom and clean away the debris.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Anderson of 135 North Quincy street are the parents of a baby boy.

The fire department made a run to 229 Adams street at 7:31 this morning. Clothes hanging too near a chimney started a small blaze of no special importance and it was readily put out without much damage being inflicted. John Lowry occupied the residence.

Registration still continues light at the office of the commissioner of elections.

The county commissioners this morning took up two of the $1,000 bonds issued in 1886 in aid of the Missouri Pacific railway by Shawnee county. One was taken up some time ago. They have been drawing interest at 6 per cent.

Newton Card was this morning fined $25 and costs in the city court of Topeka for stealing a watch from Allen Steele in North Topeka two weeks ago.

E. L. Evans this morning surrendered his permit to sell liquor at his drug store at 404 Kansas avenue. A week ago he also gave up his other one at 824 Kansas avenue.

Marriage licenses were issued today at the probate judge's office to George Snyder and Sue Herbst, both of Topeka; and David J. Mitchell and Jennie Stansbury, both of Monmouth township.

Three drunks were garnered into the police station on Monday night.

The contract for furnishing the election boards at the Republican primaries with meals on March 8 has been let to ladies of the First Christian church for 35 cents per meal.

Topeka post No. 71 G. A. R. and the W. R. C. No. 94 will give a Washington birthday social at their hall, 216 West Sixth avenue, Wednesday evening.

The Fourth Ward Republican club met last night at 429 Kansas avenue and elected new officers as follows: S. P. Hawkins, president; Rev. Guy, vice president; J. L. Hatton, secretary; H. T. Graupra, treasurer. The club will hold a meeting Thursday evening, February 23.

To Retire Senator Hawley.

Washington, Feb. 21.—An amendment to the military academy bill was adopted in the senate, providing for placing Senator Hawley of Connecticut on the retired list as a brigadier general. At 2 p. m. the senate resumed the consideration of the Swayne impeachment trial.